## THE PROHIBITORY LIQUOR LAW.

Stret Case for the Sale of Liquor on the Fourth of July—The Marine Court Judges to Act only as Justices of the Peace or Police Ma-

Before Hon. Judge Birdsall.

JULY 6.—In the Case of the People, on Complaint of mry Hill, against Chas. E. Smith.—Col. Servier, of ulsians, appeared in this case on the part of the comminant, and Mr. Morrison for defendant.

Judge:—
The People of the State of New York, on the complaint of Henry Helt against Charles E. Strik.

Size.—You will please take notice that the defendant claims a hearing of the slieged exparts charge against him in the above entitled proceeding before you as a police magistrate, and in the event of a decision adverse to him upon the said hearing, this pursuant to the fifth section of the sact entitled an act to enlarge the jurisdiction of the Court of General and Special Sessions of the Peacs of the City and County of New York, he, said defendant, hereby notifies you that he elect to have his case heard and determined by the Court of General Sassions of the Peace in and for the City and County of New York. Yours, respectfully, H. MORRISON, New York Yours, respectfully, H. MORRISON, To Hon. CHARLES E. BRADALL, Justice, &c.

The Court in this case gave a decision on the point of risdiction raised the previous day. He said the act the issuing of the process gives to this ower to hear and determine charges, and punfor all effences arising under any of the provisions of said act, (the "Act for the Prevention of Intempesace, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1245, note, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1245, notion four of that act declares "that any person violing the previsions of the preceding sections, shall, upconviction, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor," subsequent act of the Legislature, passed April 12, and the applications of the continuous control of the c A subsequent act of the legislature, passed April 12, 1855, entitled an act te enlarge the jurisdiction of the Pourts of General and Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the dity and county of New York provides that the Court of Special Sessions of the Peace in and for the dity and county of New York, shall have power to bear, determine, and punish according to law all complaints for unisdemeanors, and shall possess exclusive jurisdiction thereof. Section 8 of same act repeals all acts, parts of acts, estatutes, and parts of statutes, or provisions of taw, conflicting with the provisions of this act. Therefore, the only power or authority given to this court as the law nos stands—a subsequent act having repealed that portion of the act giving this court jurisdiction to "hear, determine and punish" all offences arising under the prohibitory act—I have only the sight to sit and exercise the same power as a Justice of the Peace in criminal cases. As a Justice of the Peace, then, I have only power to issue process and give to the party, if demanded, an examination of the charge preferred; and if it should appear that an offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof, to bind, by recognizance, the party to appear either at the Courts of Special or deneral Sessions, "as the party elects," for trial.

Col. Servier stated that in consequence of the Court

the Courts of Special or General Sessions, "as the party elects," for trial.

Col. Servier stated that in consequence of the Court having decided that it had no jurisdiction to try, and that if the defendant wished an examination, he (Col. S.,) would request that the case should stand over till Esturday morning, in order that he might prepare himself to meet such questions of law as the defendant sought to rely upon; he understanding that the only question that would arise would be as to whether the liquor sold was foreign or domestic.

Mr. Morrison, and part of defendant, insisted on going into an examination, and it was agreed that Mr. Hill be called and cross examined, and the cause stand over for argument until morning.

Henry Hill was then called and cross examined by Mr. Morrison—He deposed that liquor was sold to him on the the of July, at the house of the defendant; it was sold by Mr. Smith in person, and was taken from a black bottle; it was brandy; I do not know whether it was imported or domestic liquor; I have seen Smith before.

Counsel for complainant asked if the defendant intended denying the sale of liquor on the occasion in question. If so, it should be understood, that he should be allowed to produce other witnesses to prove the sale.

Mr. Morrison and the did not deny, but would admit that brandy was sold.

The case stands adjourned for argument to Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Its Progress in the Police Courts.

The progress of the Prohibitory law drags very slowly along. Indeed it would seem as if the Carson League gentlemen were sick and tired of their philanthropic effects for the suppression of drinking. Up to the present date, with the law three days in force, not a single complaint has been made at any police court.

At the Lower or First District Police Court, Justice Begart has discharged all those persons arrested on the Fourth of July—an act hardly in consonance with the

ourth of July-an act hardly in consonance with the pirit of the Prohibitory law. Yesterday some twent spirit of the Prohibitory law. Yesterday some twent persons were brought before this magistrate, charge with intoxication. All of them were committed to prison for examination. Justice Connolly does not, as we stated in yesterday's paper, discharge inebriates without imposing a fine upon them. No complaint has been made at this court against any liquor dealer, consequently no warrants have been issued, up to the present time.

At the Second District Police Court, Justice Brennan took the examinations of about sixteen persons charged with intoxication. Nothing positive, however, was proved against any liquor dealer. Hence no warrants for arrests have been issued from this court.

Justice Davison, sitting at this Court, has given it as his opinion that police magistrates may impose the fine of \$10, and in default of payment thereof may commit the party convicted of this offence. This Jus-

point.
At Essex Market Police Court the same course was
pursued as in the cases published yesterday. But few
cares for drunkenness came before the presiding magistrate, Justice Welsh.

## In the Court of Special Sessions.

Yesterday morning Justice Welsh appeared before Judge Strart, in the Court of Special Sessions, with a number of complaints against parties for violating the Maine Laquor law. Judge Stuart refused to hear the complaints unless the parties charged with the misde meanor were arrested and brought into Court. Justice meanor were arrested and brought into Court. Justice Welsh said that he did not consider that he had power to make the arrests, but his duty only extended to receiving the complaints, and it was the province of the Special Sessions to make the arrests. Judge Stuart and this was not so. The charge was for misdemeanor, and he could fur so parties upon such a charge unless the parties accused were before him, according to the requirements of the law. Judge Welsh then pocketed his complaints and left the Court.

The examination of persons arrested for intoxication continues to absorb the attention of the several police magistrates. Nineteen arrests for drunkenness were made on Thursday, of which the following were dispos-

ed of yesterday:

Before Justice Blatchly.

Prohibitor The first warrant under the Probibitory law was issued The first warrant under the Prohibitory law was issued by this Justice yesterday, against Alex. McConaughy. The charge was for selling liquor. The evidence upon which the warrant was based was adduced by one of the parties arrested for drunkenness. Counsel for the liquor Daslers' Association appeared on his behalf, and raising some objections, the examination was adjourned until Saturday morning, 8 o'clock.

Matthew Conly was brought up by officer Preston for intoxication. He deposed that Andrew Carroll and himself drank a pint of brandy, which had been bought at a store near the corter of Smith and Wyokoff streets. He was fined \$10.

was fined \$10.

I Irwin Sweens, arrested by officer Preston, testified to drinking two glasses of beer in New York, but no other liquor. Committed to give further testimon.

Frederick Pierson, arrested by officer McNamara, deposed that he crank three or four glasses of brandy at the store of Patrick Mulrihill, corner of Court and Church street; also, two glasses at the porter house of Peter McMahon, in Hamilton avenue. Detained to testify.

Michael Bane, arrested by officer Douglass, deposed to drinking liquor in his own house, but did not know where it came from. Fined \$10.

Bridget Kelly, arrested by officer Reynolds, deposed to drinking gia and beer, which she sent her girl for to a store on the corner of Columbia and Pacific streets. Fined \$10.

Thomas Stealey, arrested by officer Ferry, testified to cirioking two glasses of beer. Detained as a witness.

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Before Justice Smith.

Mary Kirwin, arrested by afficer Andrews, testified to having procured the liquor on which she became intoxicated in a tavera near the corner of Fulton avenue and Bridge street. Fined \$10.

Patrick Minturn, arrested by officer Barr, testified to drinking a glass of brandy and a glass of beer at a taverage the corner of Fulton and Hudson avenues. Fined \$10.

Margaret Brady, arrested by officer Andrews, testified to buying the liquor on which she became intoxicated at at the corner of Brooms and Geerck streets. New York. Fined \$19.

Notwithstanding these arrests and developments, the liquor trade appears to be as brisk as ever. No seizures have been made, but preparations are making to that and

Hon. Greene C. Bronson on the Prohibitory
Law.

The Ruffalo Commercial says. "we learn from an authentic source, that Judge Bronson is preparing an argument against the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor law, in which he will discuss the whole question with that fullness of legal knowledge for which he has been long distinguished. The learned Judge has no coubt of the unconstitute mailty of the act, and he may be expected to enforce and illustrate his convictions with all the power of his great and riculy stored mind."

EECOND WARD OF THE GIFT OF NEW YORK—CIRCU-LATION OF CITY PERIODICALS.

This morning we are enabled to lay before our readers

This morning we are enabled to lay before our readers the official census returns of the Second ward of this city, which will be found, on inspection, to present several curious features, as compared with the census returns of fermer years. It will be found that the population of this ward has decreased nearly one half, which fact is owing to the continual removal of families and boarding houses up town, to give place to stores and manufactories. The following is the census of the present year compared with that of former years:—

568 manufacturers, the great majority of which gold and silver artisans, bookbinders and tailoring tablishments. The business done by the first name so far, we will not give the figures until they are m fully taken. We learn that one firm in Matden li melts down, in gold and silver, and does a pusiness \$1,550,000 in the course of a year. Another firm

Fulton street, silversmiths, uses a hundred thousa dollars in silver coin in a year.

Of periodicals, there are 81 published in the Seco ward alone. This includes all kinds—newspapers, n gazines and reviews, daily, weekly, semi-weekly, mon-ly, quarterly and yearly, religious and secular—devot to all possible objects, and in the interest of heavy

circulation as given the census marshals by themselv. We will not vouch for the accuracy of some of the for certain of these publishers are awfully given to by The immense circulation of some of these religious we lies is really astovishing. In one instance, as will

DAILIES.	
NEW YORK HERALD	63,000
" Sun	50,000
"Delly Times	37.000
" Daily News	15,694
Evening Post	2,583
Evening Mirrror	7,500
Evening Itay Book	1,200
Dyer's Daily Bank Bulletin	1.000
WERKLIES.	
WERKLY HERALD	15,000
' Sun	10,000
" Times	8,448
Semi-weekly Times	1.800
National Democrat	3,553
Semi weekly Post	939
Weekly Post	2,291
Weekly Mirror	5,000
Weakly Day Book	4,800
Sunday Dispatch	40,000
The Citizen	20,000
Home Journal	20.000
Sunday Atlas	20,000
Irish American	19,000
Sunday Mercury	9,000
Church Journal	3,840
New York Dutchman	3,500
New York People's Organ	9,000
The Independent	19,000
New York Picayune	20,000
Mercantile Guide	12,500
Mercantile Guide	2,500
New York Evangelist	13,000
New York Ledger	20,000
The Mormen	3,000
The Clipper	14 000
	19,000
Scientific American Christian Intelligencer	6,500
Mirror of Fashion	600
American Colt	19.000

•	MONTHLIES.	
314	Musical Pioneer	5,00
34	Home Circle	12,00
	Working Farmer	5,00
	The Reviser	60
a	Ladien' Wreath	30,00
	Ladies' Keepsake	5,00
•	Commercial Register	26,00
0	Yankee Notion	40,00
	Rational Preacher	2,00
	Felectic Magazine	3,00
ā	Hunt's Magazine	5,00
ā	California Times	2,60
24	Semi-Monthly Bible Examiner	80
	Semi-monthly Sunday School Journal	10,00
	Semi-monthly Youths Penny Magazine	59,90
	Youths' Cabinet	9,00
•	Gazette of Fashion	25,00
•	New York Journal	15,00
	American Messenger	195,00
0	Bank Mirror	2,00
		27,00
,	Childs' Paper	500,00
20.0	Bracthwarth's Retrospect (reprint)	0,00
	Merry's Museum	10,00
a	Mothers' Magazine	IM
	QUARTERLIES.	
3	Christian Review	1,66
	Periodical Paper of the New York Bible Society	7,00
	VW4.W. WA	

These periodicals include all the great imetropolitan journals, as the few published out of this ward, such as the Courier and Enquirer and Express and some others, possess but a small circulation and little influence. No other spot on the globe, of the same size, contains the publication offices of as many periodicals as the Second ward. It should be borne in mind that the majority of these journals are in the First district of the Second

early to lay the result before our readers. The mar-

completed under a week or ten days.

The census returns of this year will, we fear, be inaccurate in one important particular, not from any re-missness on the part of the marshale, but on account of the law. They are instructed to value the real estate of any house containing a family or a manufactory, but to take no account of the value of stores, or the real estate luntion of ne sort of use as a basis of future taxation.

Interesting from Sait Lake.

DEPARTURE OF THE UNITED STATES TROOPS FROM
SALT LAKE CITT.

The United States troops which have been quartered in Salt Lake City since the first of September last, va. cated their barracks on the morning of the fourth of May last. They immediately proceeded to a point sixty miles southwest of the city, on Cook's creek, and remained in camp while several pioneers were sent over the Beckwith trail to test its practicability. The report of these persons as far as they went, was unfavorable and the command then returned to Sait Lake City, to await the decision of the Colonel with regard to the pre-ferable route. The command was finally divided as follows:-Lieutenants Money and Chan Mer, with thirty two men and eighty horses, were sent to Tejon pass, in the Sierra Nevada, over the old Spanish trail; and the main body of the command—Major Reynolds, Captain logalis Dr. Wirts, and Lieutenants Livingston, Tyler and All-ston, with two companies of artillery and one of dragoon recruits, and two hundred horses, in charge of the Quarter-master-will proceed to Benicia by the northern or Humboldt river route. Colonel Steptoe accompanies

Coroners' Inquests.

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Coroners' Inquests.

Focus Decowing.—Coroner Wilhelm held an inquest yesterday, at the foot of Houston street, upon the body of an unknown man, about 35 years of age, who was found floating in the water at this point. Decoused was about five feet six inches in height, had dark brown hair. He was dressed in a coarse white muslin shirt. He was dressed in a coarse white muslin shirts blue cotton pants and jacket; had no hat or shoes on when found. From the general appearance of the body, it is supposed that the deceased was an escaped prisoner from Blackwell's Island. Verdict—"Peath from some cause unknown to the jury."

United States Marshal's Office.

Jerr 5.—Capt Joseph J. Comatock, of the steamship Baltic, appeared to give ball this morning on two warrants, charging him with having left John W. Lewis, second officer, and Chas. S. Nagell, fourth officer of that vessel, on shore at Liverpool, and refeating to take them beens to the United States, which is contrary to the statute.

NEWARK VS. PATERSON CLUB.

The above clubs played their first match this season at Newark. The weather proved a little treacherous; but they managed to work through the match. The new tent of the Newark Club was well filled by ladles, and the ground was visited by a good many spectators.

Newark I commenced the day's amusement, Hedges opening the ball, and going out for one run; the next five followed with round 0—rather bad luck. Haker and ave followed with round 0—rather bad luck. Haker and G. Elverson managed to make up the score, and with the assistance of 12 byes they made up 41 runs. In the second inpings, R. Jefferson, who was nearly caught by Hallas after getting one run, made up his score to 19. Wurtr made 15, and with 10 byes they scored 72. The Paterson did not do so well at the bat. Shaw headed the score, getting 20 in both innings. Law came next, and made 16. They had no byes in their first innings to help them, and only one in the second. The lineages to help them, and only one in the second. The lineages to help them, and only one in the second. Their score was 33 and 36. The play of both clubs might be improved.

Any	NEWARI	CLUB.	
to	First Innings.		Total.
OCH PERMIT	Hedges c. Binchcliffe b.		200
93,	Pilkington 1 Beaver b. Hallas 0	b. Hallas	3 4
rork	Warner b Hallas 0	b. Pilkington	0 0
als.	R. Jefferson b. Hallas 0	b. Hallas	10 10
018		c. Hinchcliffe b. Hal-	10 10
are	Wheateroft b. Pfikington 0	las	8 8
- 48	J Elverson b. Filkington 0	b. Hallas	1 1
Charles and	Smith c. Hincheliffe b.	c. Hincheliffe b. Pil-	
ed in	Senman c. Hallas b. Pil-	kington	2 4
ITRA	kington	b. Pilkington	0 9
ore	Baker b. Pukington 9	not, out	0 9
ane	Wurth b. Hallas 6	b. Hallas	15 2
a of	G. Elverron not out 0	hit wicket	3 3
nin	Byes 12, wide 1 13	byes	10 23
and		Wide 2, leg byes 1	3 3
-	Total41		72 113
100	PATERSO	N CLER	12 113
ond	Smith run out 2	run out	2 4
ms-	Rowell c. and b. Jeffer-	Service Control	
ath.	#OD 0	hit wicket	1 1
ted	Hallas c. 6, Elverson 0	b. G. Elverson	0 0
ren.	Hinchchiffe b. G. Elverson 1 Tregean b. Jefferson 3	b. R. Jefferson	2 3
	Pearson run out 0	b. G. Elverson	0 3
hed	Shaw c. Jefferson b. El-	D. G. PATELHOR	
0000	verson	b. Elverson	5 20
heir	Law b. Jefferson 7	b. Jefferson	9 16
res.	Pilkington c. Seaman 5	run out	8 13
em,	Graves not out 0	b. G. Elverson	1 1
ing	Bridges run out 0	Byes 2, wide 4	6 6
eza.	_	Djen 2, Wide 4	0 0
ook-	Total33		35 68
be	The Franklin Club of New	Jersey played a mat	ch on
De	the 4th among themselves.	They had ten on a	wide.
	Stapleton, Winn, Houston,	Pand Cultan Down	matter.
-	Drondbant betted mell and	the bartier of Wi	a and
000	Broadbent batted well; and	the bowing of Winn,	Booth
000	and Robt. Guiles was much	admired. The follow	ring is
694	to recore :		
583	- STAPLETO		
500	First Innings.	Second Inninas.	Twal.

Indignation Meeting of the Brooklyn Firemen. A meeting of the Brooklyn Fire Department took place at Fireman's Hall, last evening, to take measures relative to the interference of the police with their duties at the fire in Jsy street on the idh instant. The hall was filled to a jam, and the greatest interest was manifested. All the companies, with the exception of Nos. 15, 20 and 21, were fully represented. Peter B Anderson, Esq., presided, and Geo. H. Haywood acted as Secretary.

of its objects by the Chairman, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of

After resuling the call of the meeting and a statement of its objects by the Chairman, a committee of five was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

The Chairman appointed A. F. Campbell, ex President of the Fire Department Fund; W. G. Burrill, of No. 17; Hon. J. H. Rhodes, of No. 8; R. J. Suckers, of No. 3; and A. J. S. Degraws, President of the Fire Department Fund, as such committee, and after consultation they presented the following resolutions.—

Whereas, The Fire Department of the city of Brooklyn claim for themselves the right of performing their duties as firemen at all times and under all circumstances, subject only to the Chaif Engineer, without the efficient interference of any person or persons claiming to possess a higher power; and whereas, at the free in Jay street, on the afternoon of July 4th, not only the firemen, but the Chief and Assistant Engineers, were most grossly assaulted by the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties; and the Chief of Police not only limitered and obstructed the Chief of Police while in the performance of their duties; and the Chief of Police while in the command to commit a most murderous and brutal attack on members of the Fire Department, for no other cause than that the firemen so beaten endeavored to chey the orders of the Chief Engineer; therefore, Resolved, That the members of the Brooklyn Fire Department will ever sustain our officers in the faithful clacharge of their duties, and that we will perform those which we have voluntarily assumed depilie of the arbitrary interference of any other power.

Resolved, That the department will use all fair means to have the Common Council examine into the acts of the Chief of Police, feeling confident that on arriving at a true statement of facts touching the official miscouduct of the Chief of Police, they will cause him to be deplaced from a position which must be obvious to every distinctered citizen, that so long as John S. Folk is Chief of Police, the liberty, if n

hat it was the handed proceedings.

handed proceedings.

w. T. Fitch, A. F. Campbell, A. J. S. Degraw,

Personal respectively addressed the meeting same purport.
resolutions having been unanimously adopted,
hair appointed the committee of conference, and
setting adjourned, subject to the call of the same

committee.

When the meeting separated, three heavy grosss were given for the Chief of Police.

Fugitive Slave Case in love.

[From the Burington Gasette, June 30.]

At helf-past 9 o'clock the negro was brought into Marian Hall, which was soon crowded. Commissioner France called the house to order, and opened Court by expressing his atrong desire that everything connected with the trai should be characterised by good order and a restraint of all feeling; but that justice should be done.

done.

Browning for claimant, and Rorer, Starr, Mesars.
Crockers, for defence.

Rorer, for defence, denied everything alleged, and particularly the name of "Dick," by which the fugitive is designated.

Rorer requested a trial of the facts in the case by requested a trial of the facts in the case by

Roser requested a trial of the facts in the law-it had been well settled. It was not through fear of a jury, but the constitution and laws will not permit it; he wanted the constitution and laws sustained—had confidence in the Commissioner. If the fugitive is not the property of the calcimant, he has the magnanimity not to claim him. We only want what is right and just.

Starr only availed himself of the constitutional objection.

on. Commissioner said he had to be guided by the laws, and Commissioner said he had to be guided by the laws, and could not summon or swear a jury.

Refer only requested a jury—he concurred with counsel that this was the trial of a legal question, but he desired a strict adherence to law.

Browning was glad there was no difference, and was ready to proceed.

N. B. Rutherford, son of claimant, sworn.

Eorer mised the question of reducing the evidence to writing. It might hereafter be relewed and the statute he thought contemplated it. He read from sections four arc six, in confirmation, and argued the question at leight.

and six, in confirmation, and argue-length. Howeving did not dispute the right of the defence so with it ask it, but if there was any relaxation of the legal rale they could not demand it, he did not object to the Com-plesioner taking it, but maintained that it could not be

enforced as a seatter of right. There was no appeal where the original evidence gould not be introduced, and the evidence if taken down a valid not be used in any collateral proceeding.

Commissioner decided that his opinion inclined to the grounds taken by the defence, and thought it the safer method to reduce the evidence to virtuag.

Here ning was satisfied.

The Commissioner ordered the Marsiral to proque the doors shut and not permit any body else to enter. Several ladies were crowding in and the Marsiral ordered to procure them seats.

Reter suggested that Col. Thompson should take the evidence.

procure the meests.

Rever suggested that Col. Thompson should take the evidence.

Cot missioner said he would take the evidence himsel in the shape of affidavits. The negro-was then evidence to stand up, that the witness might see him.

Rutherford resided is Clark county, Mo—was con of the claimant. He had seen the boy before, but he was not his father's negro.

The evidence was consided.

Browning asked that he might be detained until the question of stealing the horse was decided.

The lanckerd of the Western Hytel was produced and did not identify the negro.

Cemmissioner then ducharged the negro, upon which there were a few chears and some voices, "you get the vious nigger," how go up and kins him," &c. The crew left the Court House in good order, having evinced every determination to see the laws enforced. So ended all the noise and bustle about the runswry nigger.

[From the St. Louis Intelligencer, June 30.]

The negro taken up at Herrington lows, as the property of Wm. Rutherford, of Clarke county, Missouri, and concerning whose arrest when riding in a buggy with lir. James, we published an article yesterday from the Hurtherye, turned out not to be a slave of Mr. Rutherford, and was discharged.

On the trial the coursel for the negro wasted a jury, but the commissioner of course refused the request. A son of Mr. Ruthlerford was present and testind that the negro was not his father's property.

The Gazetle, we are pleased to see, states that no disposition was manifested to over ride the commission. But then tasted differ. Peacher, there have the remaining in the name of the case.

then, tastes diller. Perhaps they have strong minled women up there.

Interesting from stextee.

A correspondent in Mex co furnishes the New Orleans Delta with the following copy of a letter said to have been received by a gratteman in Acopulco —

Division of the interest of the interest of Mehoacan, of General Interest of Mehoacan, of about 15.000 inhabitants, is held by our forces under the command of General Pueblita.

General Santa Anna is preparing in Moralia an expedition to march against him, which, to judge from the accounts I have received, will prove very unsuccessful to him, as he intends attacking Zamora with a force of about 3,600, and no artilery or cavalry; while on our side the General is very well fortified, with 1,000 infantry, and five pieces of artillery inside the walls, and 2,000 cavalry under command of the brave and gallant General Huerta, in position on the plains which surround the city.

General Huerta is a very brave soblier, a good cavalry efficer, and much feared by the government troops. He last year, with but 50 men, captured two full companies of the segment of Leon.

The city of Zamora can, in a few hours, be flooded with water to the depth of five feet. I have, therefore, ordered General Pueblita to maintain his position till the government forces have entered it, and then slowly retire, in the meantime letting on the water.

Guanajuata, the capital of the State of the same rame, was captured by our forces in the early part of this month. It is one of the largest cities in the republic, and has a population of about one hundred thousand. The official communication is before me, but I have not time to furnish you the particulars.

A commissioner has just arrived from San Luis Potoal with information that the city has pronounced in favor of our cause; he leaves with his despatches from Gin. Alvarez's headquarters.

God, liberty and death to the despot. Your sincere friend,

THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

The Great Battle of the 18th of June.

The Attempt to Take the Malakoff and Redan Towers.

Terrible Riot Among the American Sailors at Havre,

do.

The Capard steamship America, Capt. Stone, arrived at Boston at nine o'clock yesterday morning. Her mails were despatched over the New Haven road and arrived here at an early hour this morning, too late, however, to enable us to give our correspondence or many extracts from our files. The letters and papers will be delivered at the Post Office this morning.

The papers contain nothing specially important addi-tional to what has been published in the Hallfax des patch.

Of the attack on the 18th of June, the London Herald save - "The British troops carried the outworks of deep trench which it was impossible to pass without posed to a most murderous fire, and after sustaining, it having forty officers killed, retired. Our casualties were much augmented by the guns of the Malakoff enfliading the outworks of the Redan, added to which the men of war in the harbor were laid broadeide on, and by their fire on the retiring troops, caused fearful bavoe, there being no cover or shelter whatever from

The London Times does not profess to give a particular account of the affair. It says, however, in a leading article, that the losses of the Allied troops are believed to be greater than in any former action of the war.

Sir John Campbell, Col. Yes of the 7th regiment, Col. hadforth of the 57th, and many other officers of distinguished galiantry, fell in our ranks; while the French

in all branches of the service.

The London News intimated that government was in possession of fuller intelligence, which it withheld from

Despatches From the Aillied Generale.

[From the Daily News, June 22]

We have received the following cummunication from the War office—

Was Department, June 22—2.30 A. M.

Lord Fanmure regrets to have to inform the editor of the Dutty News that he has received information that the English troops attacked the Hedan, and the French the Maiatoff tower, at daylight on the morning of the 18th mat, but without the success which has herelofore attended our efforts. Both the Figure and ourselves have suffered considerably. The names of the officers who have fallen will be forwarded immediately; but it will be impossible to receive complets returns of all the canadities before the 30th instant, at econest.

[From the London News, June 23]

warded immediately; but it will be impossible to receive complate returns of all the casualties before the 30th instant, at econest.

[From the London News, June 21.]

We give telow a despatch from tien. Felissier, of the listh, relating to the attack on the Redan and Malskoff batteries. Although it is well understood that the government is in possession of fuller intelligence than that communicated in Lord Pannure's despatch published yesterday morning, no further official statements have been given to publicity. We believe that when the details are published it will be found that the check experienced by the allies commenced with the springing of a mine by the Russians at a moment when the sessiting columns were on the point of establishing thamselves within the Russian lines. A considerable number of Russian troops lost their lives with the French and Fuglish, by this explosion.

In the recoil which followed, our allier, pressed by force of numbers, receded to the Manselon and beyond it, and the Manselon batteries were for a those in the power of the enemy. It was at this period that his English unfered most, being exposed in the position taken on the 7th to the flash fire of the gine on the Manselon. The enemy was not suffered to remain in this regained work, but was attacked on the same night by the French, and drives back to the senionsto, our gallant alies remaining misters of the Manselon.

The English lose, in killed and wounded, is attack to be about 4,000, including sixty officers. The spirit of the troops was admirable, and a renewal of the attack was expected. Various names of officers who have falled have reached us, but we are reluction to publish any such without official warranty.

Pans, Thursday — The Monitous contains the following—
For reveral days past the public has felt uneasy un-

For several days past the public has felt uneasy un-fer several days past the public has felt uneasy un-der the absence of telegraphic deepatches from the Crimea, at the same time it will be readily understood that the electric wire, which extends to so great a dis-tance, may very well be liable to frequent interruptions. This (Thursday) evening, the government have re-ceived, almost simultaneously, the following telegraphic deviately.

despatches — (Lynka, June 17.—The plan of operations consected with our Allies, follow their course. To-day the Turks and the Brigade of Chasseurs have made a recognisance toward Al Todor. General Bosquet comples the Tohernaya. To-morrow, at daybreak, I attack, in garder with the Regish, the greak Relian, the Malakhell, and the dependent betteries.

The other despatch, Gaine June 18th, states as follows:

The attack to-day did not success, although our troops, who manufacted great spirit gained a partial in the Malakhott. I had to order them to even to the pasallel flow was sone is good order, and without mo leatation by the easy. I cannot to day send an exact of our leases.

of our leases.

de ce jour a's pas récussi, blen que position of the partie days Malaheff. J'si du ordonner lu rentre dans la parallels. Elle s'est opèrée avec order et sens citre inquieties. Il no m'est pas possible acjest. A'hui de preciser nos pertee.]

WAR DEFARTRENT, June 18, 1855.

Lord Pannare has shis day received two itspatches and their enciosures, of which the following are cooles, addressed to his lordalip by Fleed Marasia the Lord Ragian, G. C. H.—

Haronk Shinasword, June 9, 1856.

My Lord—I have the great satisfaction of informing rour lordainp that the assault which was made upon large the state of the state of the same of the sam

record.

It is deeply to be lamented that this success should have entailed so heavy a loss as is shown in the accompanying returns, which, however, are still incomplete, but I have the assurance of the principal medical officer that many of the wounds are slight, and that by far the greater portion of the sufferers are progressing most favorable.

votably.

I have just learnt that the enemy have abandoned a work in the rear of the "Ouvrages Blanca," which they constructed at the commencement of the month of May. The French took possession of it on the 7th, but did not retain it. In the other works they captured 62 pieces of artillery, and they have 14 officers and about 400 men

prisoners.

We have a few prisoners, and amongst them a cap-tain of infantry, who was wounded, and taken by Cor-poral Quinn, of the 47th regiment.

RAGLAN.

The Lord Parsums, &c.

The Battle of the 18th of June.

talu of infantry, who was wounded, and taken by Corporal Quinn, of the 17th, inc.

The Intelligence of the light of June.

[From the load on Times, June 21]

The intelligence of the unencessful attack of the allied forces on the Malathoff fower and the itedas, on the 18th of June, reached us at so late an hour yesterday morning that our own remarks on the progress of the slegs had already gone to press; andour readers will have observed that, although we were not acquainted with the singer had already gone to press; andour readers will have observed the still the singer of the singer had already gone to press; andour readers will have observed the singer reliance upon them until they had received the unequivoes! sanction of official authority. The despatches which have since arrived, both from lord Ragian and General Pelissier, established beyond doubt that the combined movements of the silied armies recommenced on the first light and that early in the morning of the following day—a day heretofors known to our military annus by the leatre of victory—an attack was made on the first liedan and the Malakhouf Tower, which was repulsed with a most heavy and grievous loss on our side. The irrope withdraw into our own lines, effecting their retreat in order, and not being harasred by the enemy; but in the fearful struggle which took place upon and within the works, where a partial success was at one time obtained, both French and Figlish were moved down by the means of defence accumulated by the enemy; but in the fearful struggle which took place upon and within the works, where a partial success was at one time obtained, both French and Figlish light have some of the latter of the struggle which took place upon and within the works, where a partial success was at one time obtained, both French and English lines and the success of the analysis of the struggle with the second half of the despots pain, that the losses of the allead forces are believed to be the arms of the first attack on the first and the second half o

chant, of the 40th, who was weeneded. Capt Woiseley, 60th; and Lieutenants Chatilels and Eastace, of the 49th; and Lance Corporal Quina, 47th, who took a Bursian officer prisoner in the most gallant macreer.

I also feel it my duty to solicit your lordship's notice to the eminent services of Leutenant-Colonel Tylden, of the Koyal Engineers, he has been indefatigable in the disclarge of his peculiar dates from the commencement of the rege, and the has always been at hand to aid in the repuire of the enemy, when they have assaulted our trenches. He culogless the conduct of Captain Boowas, of the Royal Engineers, Lleutenant Anderson, 96th Foot (Acting Fingineer), who is wonneed and he laments the death of Lieutenant Lowry, R. E., who conducted the storning party, and was afterwards killed by a cannon shot.

Notwithstanding the frequency of the sudavors of the Rursians to regain possession of the Quarries, and this interruptions to the work to which these attacks gave rise. Lieute Colonel Tylden was enabled to effect the locking party, and it cannot omit the opportunity to the soft and this redounds greatly to his credit and that of the officers and men employed as the working party, and it cannot omit the opportunity to expanse my approbation of the conduct of the Sapers throughout the operations. The accrudes of the Rayal Order of the Naval Brigade, under Captain Lashington, R. N., in serving the guas cannot be too strongly placed upon record.

It is deeply to be lamented that this success should have entailed so havy a loss as is shown in the complete but I have the assertance of the principal medical offices of a Metropoliton Lurante Commissioner, and had the high tend lurantive post of the Cherk of the Partiaments, entered the death of Lieutenant Commissioner, and the following party, and it cannot omit the opportunity to his services and the commence of the search was an accuracy of the success should have entailed so havy a loss as is shown in the success should have entailed so havy a loss as is shown in th

Anactation in the Peninsule.

(From the London Advertier, June 18)

The joung King of Fortugal has been instigated by advisers and his Coburg page to sound his hest on his anothers relative to the union of Hysin and Portugal. The moment is certainly propitious for such a preject, which, it is said, is favorably listened to by both France and England. The codmests of the Coburg King Regent in Fortugal would certainly be well reconded in hagland, where that family influence is but too paramount. This is an idle rumor. The union of Hysin and Fortugal is impossible. Like good neighbors, both peoples hate each other, entertain different political santimote, and, what is more potent in preventing union, they speak different languages. Unity of languages is the bend of a nation.

American Free Masonry in Prussia.

American Free Missonry in Pression.

(Earlin (June 9) Correspondence of Onio State Journal.

On the 10th of June, at high traive, we varied the Maronic Lodge, it being their regular meeting. We found no difficulty in gaining admittance. There were two initiations in the first tegree. At two P. M. we left the lodge room and proceeded to the banquet room, in the same building, which opened into a fine, large garden, also belonging to the lodge. Here we found a samptaous dinner prepared, and seats reserved for the victing Browness from America, of whom some half dozen were present. The W. M. speaks English fluently, and interpretent for us. After some four courses, if the seath of the gavel, the first three regular toucts were smootness in succession—casch member being farnished with a bottle of the pure jusce—wis.

in succession—(such member being fornished with a bottle of the pure juice)—vis.——1. The King of Prassia. 2. Prince William, the Projector of our Order in

1. The King of Francis.

2. Prince William, the Protector of our Order in Francis.

3. The Ancient Lodge of York Macass.

Then cause the volunteer toward, among which was—four Visiting Brothers from America.

To this compliment Ir. M. responded, in a manner which did house to himself and the American fraternity, and to the delight of the company—the W. M. Interpreting. A choice choir was growns, and the enterpreting. A choice choir was growns, and the enterpreting. A choice choir was growns, and the enterpreting. A choice choir was growns, and the enterpreting of the company—the was a fay. P. M. W. M. Interpreting of the company—the support of the company of the children of the company—the everything class in Germany—connects itself inseparably with social anjoyment, and the theolist of the consistent presented to our minds, a novel and delightful enampie of brotherly love.

We found in Mr. Wise, Recretary of lagation, (see afficus American insultations.)

Our Paris Correspondence.

Pages, June 26, 1854 Spain a Thorn in the Side of France-Mission of Mr. Dedge-Esparters's Influence on the Decline-Aback by Cartists on the French Malle Pass-Manceur de Turgo Again in Trouble-Re-assertiting of all the Bonapar Family in France-Egyptian Researches by an Ame rions Sarant. Thestrical, Gorap, do., do.
The state of Spain is a bern in the side of France, and

here seems to be little foutt of its being by something more than the mere good will of Russia that it is se For the nament a sourious tranquility prevails and Mr. Augustus Georg Dodge enters upon the functions lately discharged by Mr. Soulé, with the sound of pipe and tabor rather the a with the ciarion ery of rebesell was in his day; but it is a repeat which portends the storm, rather than the peaceful stillness that denotes a happy and contented people. In reminding the Cortes of the day when death, without benefit of clergy, was his doors if he presumed to put a foot on his native sell, Esparence is thought to have intuitively foreshadowed the future and decline of his eventful life. The Cortes tions, and the speech was considered to have been a fa-